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Eupatorium pubescens.
 " *perfoliatum.*
 " *purpureum.*

Spiræa salicifolia.

Krigia Virginica.

Sisymbrium officinale.

Linum sulcatum.

Barbarea vulgaris.

Taraxacum Den-leonis.

Gentiana Andreceii.

Out of bloom I noticed quantities of *Aletris farinosa*, *Hudsonia ericoides*, *Tephrosia Virginica*, *Ilex verticillata*, *Crataegus coccinea*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, *Cornus florida*, *Myrica cerifera*, &c., &c. This portion of our little State has not been explored, as evidenced by the fact that I found *Pedicularis lunceolata* in abundance by a road-side, although it is not recorded in our flora. In May and June the *Callopogons*, *Pogonias* and *Habenarias* are superb in Exeter. I hope to do more careful work there.—W. W. BAILEY.

NOMENCLATURE.—I desire to protest against the prevailing abuse of personal nomenclature. Botanical names are for all time, and even if it is of interest to us to know that Jones discovered a certain plant, future generations won't care a fig whether Tom, Dick or Harry first stumbled upon it. Possibly it may stimulate research somewhat, and the botanist who abuses it most may get more new plants thereby, but the work can be done just as well without it. The "holy fires of science in the human breast" cannot be perceptibly dampened by the removal of so selfish a motive. If the collector feels that he must write his name in imperishable letters, let him get a mallet and chisel and hie him to the Pyramids. Give us a name expressive of some salient peculiarity or of locality or range, but don't, *don't* call it *Smithia Brownii*! If the abuse goes on much longer, I verily believe that, before the final hardening of Descriptive Botany, the great majority of personal names will be expunged.—D.

BOTRYCHIUM LUNAROIDES VAR. OBLIQUUM.—In February number, 1877, notice is taken of *Botrychium Virginianum* with forking spikes. My son, Master George C. Spence, found a *B. lunaroides* var. *obliquum* with two distinct and entirely disconnected fertile spikes. There was no sacrifice or stinting of parts to produce this extra fruitage, but on the contrary the effort was followed by an unusual development of beauty and vigor in the plant proper, as the main spike, starting from the usual point, reached the height of fourteen inches, with a fruitage of five and one-half inches inclusive. The extra spike grew on the petiole of the frond, two inches from base of the frond and one inch from main spike. This was nine inches high, with two inches of fruit as large and well developed as is usual in the ordinary plant. There was nothing whatever to indicate that injury to the plant was the cause of this very unusual development.—MRS. E. J. SPENCE.

VARIATIONS.—Last spring I found a double flowering *Claytonia*; a *Ucularia grandiflora* with 8 petals, 8 stamens, 4 stigmas, and a 4-celled ovary; a tulip (in the garden) with 8 petals, 8 stamens and 8 stigmas; a tulip with 8 petals, 12 stamens, 3 of them united to the ovary, which was imperfectly 4-celled; another tulip with 7 petals, 7 stamens and 3 stigmas, and still another with 5 petals, 7 stamens and 3 stigmas; also a *Viola cucullata*, the blue flowers of which were beautifully striped with white. I have some of them in my garden.—A. HUBBERTSE.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—*American Journal of Science and Arts*, February.—Serenio Watson gives a synopsis of the North American species of *Populus*, and has requested that notes on any species of *Populus*, with specimens, be sent to the Herbarium of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. It will be a benefit to science for all who have such notes or specimens to comply with this request, for by this means Mr. Watson will be able to place the species of this difficult genus upon surer foundation than ever before. "Specimens may be sent by mail fresh from the tree, without the trouble of